SURVEY SHOWS DIFFERENCE IN COST OF TRACTOR AND HORSES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cost of power on tractor farms in the winter wheat belt is somewhat greater than when horses are used for all the work, according to the results of a survey by the United States Department of Agriculture. A preliminary report just issued shows, however, that three-fourths of the tractor owners were of the opinion that their tractors were proving profitable.

This survey shows differences in the cost of power and labor due to the use of tractors, the work done with them, and the cost per acre for different op-

Tractor Used for Disking.

erations both with horses and tractors. Some 354 tractor owners in northern Oklahoma, Kansas and southern Nebraska were visited and a complete record of all work done with tractors and horses during the year was obtained, together with statements concerning the farmers' opintons of the advantages and disadvantages of using tractors. The farms averaged about 500 acres in size, on which 352 acres of crops were grown in 1921, nearly three-fourths of the crop area being in wheat.

The cost of using tractors for drawbar work on these farms averaged $484 for the year, or $1.00 per hour. These farmers were keeping an average of 8.3 head of work stock in addition to their tractors and the cost per farm of keeping the work stock for the year was $741. Thus the total annual cost of power for drawbar work was $1,025. The tractors furnished the power for 40 per cent of the drawbar work.

Variations in Cost of Power.

There were great variations in the practices and costs on individual farms and the results indicate that often the cost of using the tractors and keeping the work stock was excessive for the amount of work done. Many tractor owners have not determined exactly what work they can use their tractors for most profitably and what should be done with horses.

The average cost per crop acre was $3.57 per year for drawbar power for all the farms. This cost ranged from $2.21 as the average for the fourth of the farms with lowest costs to $4.76 for the fourth of the farms with highest costs.

The tractors had been in use for 23 months on an average and the first cost had been $1,473, about one-third higher than the present price of tractors of the same size and type. During the year covered by the investigation the cost of fuel and oil was also somewhat higher than at present. On account of these lower prices it is estimated that the present cost of operating tractors purchased at current prices would be something like 25 per cent below the 1921 cost on these farms.

Tractors Reduce Horses and Labor.

The effect of the addition of the tractor to the farm equipment was shown in changes recorded after the purchase of the tractor. On an average, these farms had been increased by 50 crop acres and there had been a reduction of 1.4 months in the amount of regular labor used. Three and one-third head of work stock in addition to those on hand at the time of the investigations would have been necessary if the work had all been done with horses. The tractor owners considered that they needed in addition to their tractors an average of only 0.5 head, whereas they were actually keeping 8.3 head.

Effect of Use of Tractors on Power Costs.

There was a net increase of $206 per farm in the combined cost of power and labor due to the use of the tractor, after deducting the cost of keeping the work stock which had been displaced and the value of the family and hired labor saved.

Had all the surplus horses been sold there would have been a further reduction of about $115 per farm in the cost of horse labor. On many of the farms there had been a reduction of feed for work stock due to the use of the tractor, and if this had been taken into account a further saving of about $47 per farm would have been shown.

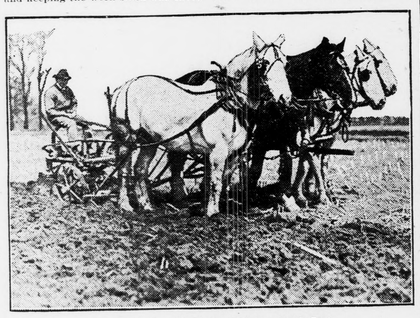
The analysis of the cost per acre of power and man labor for different operations when done with tractors and horses gave the following averages:

Plowing spring and fall with tractors	$1.99 per acre
Plowing spring and fall with horses	1.88 per acre
Listing with tractors	1.10 per acre
Listing with horses	1.03 per acre
Disking (tandem disk) with tractors	.91 per acre
Disking (tandem disk) with horses	1.05 per acre
Drilling with tractors	.68 per acre
Drilling with horses	.52 per acre
Drawing binder with tractors	.87 per acre
Drawing binder with horses	.56 per acre

Cost of Power on Horse Farms.

A group of 85 farms where tractors were not owned, but comparable in size to those where tractors were used, were surveyed in order to obtain a direct comparison between costs on farms where tractors are owned and costs on farms of similar size and type where tractors are not owned. There was an average of 10.5 head of work stock on these farms, of which 10.1 head were needed for the work. One horse was needed for each 33 crop acres while the tractor owners were keeping one for each 42 crop acres and needed, in addition to their tractors, only one for each 54 crop acres.

The cost per head of keeping the work stock was $66 per year where tractors were not owned and $64 where they were owned. The horses worked 482 hours per head on the tractor farms and 624 hours on the other farms. The cost per farm of power for drawbar work where tractors were not used was $701 as compared with $1,025 where both tractors and horses were used.



Horses Being Used to Prepare Seed Bed.

What Farmers Think of Tractors.

The owners' opinions regarding the use of tractors showed that 75 per cent of the farmers interviewed believed that their tractors would be profitable investments, and 72 per cent of them intended to buy others when needed. The principal advantages mentioned were the ability to do more work in a given time, and the saving of horses in hot weather. Among the disadvantages, the first cost and depreciation and the running expenses were mentioned most frequently. The tractor was used as the primary source of power for field work by 59 per cent of the owners, while 41 per cent used the tractors as supplementary to horses. In 21 per cent of the cases the tractor owners believed that the tractors had been responsible for some increased yield per acre.

To Improve Appearances.

Fences, outhouses, and any unsightly spots or views may be screened and the appearance about the home in general may be improved by a judicious planting of shrubbery.

BARLEY USED FOR FEEDING SWINE

Its Use for Brewing Purposes Has Fallen Off.

Department of Agriculture Takes Up Problem of Finding Relative Value of Light and Heavy Grades—It Is Cheap Crop.

Barley as a hog feed is coming on the markets in increasing amounts, probably for the reasons that its use for brewing purposes has fallen off and the hog industry has been moving into the barley-producing districts. The United States Department of Agriculture has taken up the problem of finding out the relative feeding value of light and heavy barley. There are no federal standards for this grain, but light and heavy grades are recognized on the market.

During 1921, the department made feeding tests of the two grades, and the trials will be repeated. Not enough data are available yet for definite conclusions as to the relative merits of the light and heavy grain, but the results have shown that high-class barley has a feeding value only slightly lower than good shelled corn. When these tests are completed the department will have additional information on the methods of feeding barley, whether or not it should be fed whole, rolled, dry or soaked.

It Pays to Fertilize.

Pastures should be systematically fed. ermanent pastures may be expected to decline in carrying capacity if not fertilized. A dressing of stable manure is valuable.

Pasture for Stock.

Sweet clover makes an excellent pasture for all classes of live stock. It may be seeded on a June grass sod in early spring with fair results, provided the soil is not acid.

Plan to Foil Weeds.

Bear in mind that certain weeds, for some reason, seem to follow certain crops. Switch the planting from season to season and foil the weeds.

Successful Pasture Crop.

Sweet clover was once regarded as a troublesome weed. Now it is one of the most successful of pasture crops. It will grow where alfalfa won't.

Worst Animal Pest.

The rat is the worst animal pest in the world.

CLIMATE FOR SMALL FRUITS

Raspberries Do Not Thrive in Very Hot or Dry Weather—Dewberries Like Warmth.

Generally speaking, raspberries will not stand very hot or dry weather. Blackberries can endure hot weather, but not hot drying winds. Dewberries are grown mostly in the warmer parts of the country. In very cold sections the plants of these fruits should receive some kind of winter protection.

Tailored Suits Have the Call

Three-Piece Outfits Are in the Limelight of Paris Fashions, Correspondent Says.

COATS SHORT AND YOUTHFUL

Abbreviated Garments Provided to Make Women Appear Young—Jacket Looks Like the Blousing Bodice of Dress.

The one-piece dress, like Tennyson's brook, might have gone on forever, writes a Paris fashion correspondent in the New York Tribune, had not the tailors of the world suddenly discovered that the way to secure a large part of the business going to the dressmaker was to make suits and coats with the allure of the one-piece cloth dress; that is to say, the severe lines of the tailored suit of other days must give place to soft drapery, and the strictly tailored coat, when used, must be short and youthful in appearance, for women desire, above all things, to have their clothes make them appear young. The chemise dress did this. Some of the most successful models might have made suitable frocks for little girls.

The tailored suit has been in the height of fashion since prewar days until this season. Such great finesse have tailors shown in this that it has come to pass that the three-piece suit is now the high light of fashion—a thing which no one believed would ever happen again.

Dog Collar Belt of Badger Hair.

Even O'Rossen, the tailor, of the Place Vendome, in Paris, who made himself famous almost over night by means of his severely tailored gray suit, has changed his tactics and is now featuring suits with short graceful jackets blousing over a low-placed waistline. He has completely forsaken gray—the color which precipitated him into the limelight—and now uses the soft sand shades. The materials which he favors are English woolens, serges and tricotines.

It is quite remarkable how coquettish are some of the street coats for spring. Designers have obviously endeavored to make them as becoming as possible that they, too, might rival the very smart one-piece wool dress.

Typical of models of this sort is a coat developed in a brilliant brownish red cloth and trimmed with threadings of black taffeta cut in bias points. This model has the Madeleine Vionnet circular swing and cup-shaped collar standing erect. The floating ends of taffeta are quite unusual on a cloth coat.

The marked feature of another coat is its dog collar belt, exactly like that worn by the smart and much-indulged bulldog. The belt is of raspberry red and black enamel leather bordered with bristling badger hair. The coat itself, which seems almost secondary, is in a raspberry red velours de laine embroidered in black and gray.

Hip-Length Jackets in Combinations.

The jackets of the new tailored suits are notably short, some in semi-fitted styles and others with full bias swinging coat just passing the curve of the blousing bodice of a dress. Several of these are notable for their long, tight-fitting sleeves, so long that they wrinkle in order not to cover the hands.

Tailored suits made from striped materials are very interesting in their detail, transverse stripes being used in opposition to vertical ones to work out the novelty of the design.

There is a note of red on many of the new suits, a bright Chinese red being used as an embroidery, piping or belt trimming in combination with black, with navy blue, castor beige tones and gray.

An interesting feature is the crepe de chine jacket suit, the material being treated as one would use a serge.

The Winsome Black Serge Suit Embroidered in Steel and Red Beads.

All of the tailored suits are shown with most charming little blouses, some of which match, notably in the two materials, such as crepe marocain and crepe de chine. The sleeves, in addition to being very elaborate, are often much embroidered in beautiful combinations of color.

Jean Patou has created a great impression with his smart youthful lines, notably in suits and simple tailored and one-piece dresses. Practically all jackets are short and in distinct tailored style, many being belted like the Russian blouse. He uses lovely tweeds and other interesting materials in mixed grays. As a variety among jacket suits he has models with smart short capes. In nearly every instance a very attractive blouse accompanies the suit, this in itself being quite as much a feature as the suit.

Two materials are often combined; thus he shows one tailored model—Mephisto—with a white serge skirt and a red serge jacket. There is a full line of one-piece afternoon dresses in both wool and in silk. The navy blue serge dress is at its best in this collection. A lovely model called Parisienne is developed from Blanchini's jacquard serge, which seems to have a fine thread embroidery in white thrown to the surface on the blue serge ground.

Yellows and Reds.

Patou makes a complete showing of tailored suits, three-piece suits, afternoon dresses and evening gowns for jeunes filles. He has used perfect taste and discrimination between the youthful models and mature styles.

This house also specializes in sports clothes. Patou shows blazer suits and knitted suits of jersey cloth. He is not afraid to use color, as all his sport garments are in high tones and his youthful models in silks and dresses run toward yellow and red, with strong accent on the former.

Martial et Armand is making a big feature of the woolen tailored suit with jacket and the tailored wool dress with cape or jacket, also the robe manteau, or woolen street dress, having the appearance of a coat. The predominance of such models gives the impression of simplicity and practicality to the showing.

In view of the international interest in out-of-door sports for women Paris is showing her talent in designing novelties for this purpose. Every important house has given this subject some attention, and several houses boldly announce having opened special ateliers for the creation of tennis, golf and other sports wear garments. Knitted suits, coats and sweaters naturally have a large showing in this line, but with true Parisian originality and ingenuity many other interesting new things are shown for sports wear.

The Youthful Hat.

"Patchwork" hats in combinations of pastel or high shades, worn with the typical "flapper" tilt, are quite the rage for young girls.

Coat of Raspberry Red Velours de Laine Embroidered in Black and Gray.

hips and hanging loose from the shoulders. Sometimes this type of model is belted, but more frequently it hangs loose from the shoulders. Among extreme novelties one often finds a coat in contrast to the skirt. Thus black satin may be combined with red cloth, navy serge with a high color foulard and serge is frequently combined with leather.

Cherult's suits are particularly interesting, with their smart, full hip length jackets or the hip-length jacket which is belted. This house uses the hip yoke in many skirts—a revival of a fashion prevalent in 1908.

Many great makers, notably among them Rolande, of Paris, make a feature of the jacket which looks like

TO MAKE THE LATEST GIRDLE

New and Up-to-Date Adornment Is Made Attractive by the Liberal Use of Beads.

Not the string girdle of last year, nor the narrow but long bead girdle that trimmed the winter frock, but a perfectly new and up-to-date girdle is what any girl can make for her new street dress or suit.

Measure your waistline. Purchase a length of round silk elastic of the same length. The important point is to select your beads with an eye to art. For a black silk frock of simple design, a bead girdle of black and white alternate beads is attractive.

The bracelet of beads is made by stringing the beads on the elastic. The elastic is fastened together securely by tying the ends in a fast knot. A long bead tassel may finish the bracelet girdle and hang gracefully down the front, or the girdle may be used plain. It is put on by slipping over the head and moving down, on the frock, to a little below the normal waistline.

Sufficient ribbon to encircle the waist twice is necessary for the girdle that accompanies the suit with its short box jacket. Two lengths of fringe a half-yard in width is required to finish the ends of the girdle. The fringe is carefully stitched to the sash ends, so that when the sash is looped at the side, the long fringe dips far below the skirt hem. The very wide fringe is neccesary to give the correct line. Henna is pretty on a navy suit and black is an excellent choice if the suit is light in shade. A black girdle of this kind is a good investment, as it may also be worn on frocks of almost any hue.

White for Mourning.

White linen frocks are worn for mourning with fagoting and handwork of black silk, the neck and sleeves bound with a narrow binding of black silk.

The KITCHEN CABINET

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I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond his love and care.
—Longfellow.

DISHES FROM PRESERVED FRUIT

In an emergency, even in season of fruit, one will find it convenient to

use some of the fruit on the preserve shelves.

Plum Trifle.—Rub canned plums through a sieve. Add to each cupful of pulp the whites of three eggs beaten stiff and sweetened. Fill the cup two-thirds full of soft custard and heap the fruit meringue on top.

Berry Float.—Heat one quart of milk; add one cupful of sugar and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt; when boiling stir in a tablespoonful of cornstarch thinned with a little cold milk; let it boil for five minutes, stirring often, then add the beaten yolks of three eggs; remove from the heat and beat while the mixture cools. Strain the juice from a pint of canned berries and sweeten to taste. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff; add two to four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and some of the berry juice—very little to color. Spread the berries on the custard, then heap the meringue on the berries. Serve in glasses if so desired.

Pear Shortcake.—Make a short biscuit dough and roll it into two sheets one-half inch thick. Bake in buttered tins in a hot oven. Cut up canned pears, sweeten and flavor with lemon rind or juice. Spread the shortcake after covering well with butter, making alternate layers of cake and fruit.

Stuffed Fruit.—Place halves of fruit in a pan, fill the centers with orange marmalade, raisins, dates, figs, or chopped nuts. When thoroughly heated remove to a warm serving dish and pour over them a soft custard or melted marshmallows. Peaches, pears or apricots are especially good this way.

Pineapple Mousse.—Take one cupful of sugar or less, the juice of half a lemon, a tablespoonful of gelatin and one cupful of water. Soak the gelatin in cold water for ten minutes, then set in hot water to dissolve. Add the pineapple and lemon juice. Pack in ice until ready to serve. The jelly will harden if placed on ice.

Bran Fruit Roll.—Make a bran biscuit dough, roll out into two sheets. On one sheet, well buttered, place a cupful of raisins; place the other on top with a cupful of dates or figs. Roll the whole like a jelly roll, pinching the ends together. Bake for one hour. Serve with any fruit or cream and sugar.

It is nearly an axiom that people will not be better than the books they read.

GOOD EGG DISHES

Eggs all over the country have been reasonable in price and plentiful. As

a food eggs are rich in nutriment and if liked may be prepared in many ways, just as eggs. For the member of the family who needs eggs but does not care for them, it is necessary to mask them with other foods. A piece of sponge cake will be eaten by the child who will refuse eggs; as this cake is rich in eggs it is good and wholesome.

Spanish Eggs.—Take one-half can of tomato, pour off nearly all the liquid and heat the tomatoes in a saucepan, seasoning with salt and cayenne, with a little chopped onion, and cook ten minutes. Then break in four eggs and stir with a fork until the eggs are cooked and have the consistency of scrambled eggs. Serve this immediately on rounds of buttered toast.

Supper Dish.—Spread slices of stale bread with butter, place in a baking dish, sprinkle each layer generously with cheese. Beat two eggs, add one cupful of milk, salt and paprika to season and pour over the bread. Bake in a moderate oven until the custard is set. More eggs and milk will be needed for a larger dish.

Macaroni and Eggs.—Cook macaroni of any kind until tender in boiling salted water. Drain and place in a well-buttered baking dish a layer of the cooked macaroni; over this put a layer of sliced hard cooked eggs, using five eggs for a dish serving six. Sprinkle with cheese, add a bit of onion juice or grated onion and then a layer of thick white sauce made by cooking together two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and one cupful of rich milk. Repeat with more macaroni, cheese, egg and white sauce and finish the top with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until well heated and the crumbs are brown.

Egg Lemonade.—Prepare the lemonade as usual and just before serving beat up one or two eggs, add to the pitcher of lemonade and beat well with an egg beater. This is a refreshing drink and a good way for those who do not like eggs to take them in an active form.

Nellie Maxwell

He Has a Big Head.

A full-grown buck antelope is smaller than any adult specimen of our American deer, and quite different from any of them in form, says the American Forestry Magazine. It has a big head, which is held erect upon a short, thickset neck.

The Real Minimum.

After close observation we conclude that the minimum on which a family of five can live is the sum the provider happens to earn.—Mansfield News.

A Miserly Start.

"I fear Helen is going to marry a very stingy man."

"Why so?"

"She suggested a morning wedding but he said to make it after lunch, on the ground that she would get one more meal at home."

Sounded Interesting.

"Say, pop, are there cannibals on the Sandwich islands."

"Why do you ask, Tommy?"

"I just wondered what kind of sandwiches they had."

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale
BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER
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THE FISH-HAWKS

"Well," said Mr. Fish-hawk, "there is no mistake about it. Spring is the time of the year when one thinks about building a new home.

"It is the time of the year when I feel like building at any rate, and you feel the same way, do you not, my dear?"

"Ah, yes," said Mrs. Fish-hawk, "in the spring my thoughts turn to a fine home in an old tree.

"I do not care for new trees. I like old trees, dead trees, as I am fond of old things."

"I'm not old," said Mr. Fish-hawk, "and yet you say you care for me."

"I do not merely say I care for you," said Mrs. Fish-hawk. "You know perfectly well I do care for you. I think you're the finest fish-hawk I have ever seen."

"I suppose that was why you were willing to be my mate," said Mr. Fish-hawk.

"Well, that did help," laughed Mrs Fish-hawk.

"Of course," she continued after a time, "you must not think I mean I like all old things for I don't. But I like an old tree for my home just as you do. And yet you like me and I am not old."

"True, true," said Mr. Fish-hawk, "but it was the way you spoke at first that alarmed me for a moment. It was when you said that you liked old things. And I thought to myself that I wasn't old.

"I wondered if you wished you had picked out an older and a wiser Mr. Fish-hawk for your mate."

"Ah, no," said Mrs. Fish-hawk, "I want a nice young mate like myself. Then we can work together and play together and make mistakes together.

"I don't want one who is so much wiser than I am that he couldn't make

"I Like an Old Tree."

any mistakes at all and I'd always be afraid that he thought I was so young and foolish.

"No, no, Mr. Fish-hawk, do not worry. You suit me to perfection."

"Ah, I am so glad, so glad indeed," said Mr. Fish-hawk.

"Now we must be getting on with the building," said Mrs. Fish-hawk. "I think this is an extremely nice place, here by the good old ocean," she added.

"An excellent place for our home," said Mr. Fish-hawk.

"Now I do hope no one annoys us or frightens us," said Mrs. Fish-hawk.

"I certainly hope not," agreed Mr. Fish-hawk, "but we will be all right. I think the day has gone by when creatures thought it smart to hurt birds.

"Well, I must not chatter so much but I must gather some sticks."

So Mr. and Mrs. Fish-hawk gathered a great many little sticks for their nest home and some people watched them.

It made Mr. and Mrs. Fish-hawk a little nervous to be watched and they squealed and fretted and talked excitedly. But after a time they realized that the people were merely interested in their building and wouldn't hurt them for anything.

"I am so glad," said Mr. Fish-hawk, "that I can do my own building. I'd hate to give the job to anyone else. For example I've heard that people get some one else to do their building—even get some one else to plan the way their houses should be."

"Yes, and I've heard that they sometimes get others to say what should be inside," said Mrs. Fish-hawk. "It is much nicer to do things for one's self as the birds do.

"Our home is really our home. We've built it and it is as we wish it to be, and it is in the place where we want it to be.

"It is our own home, our truly own home. We may be able to build easily but it seems to me that whether I could do it easily or with difficulty I'd always want a beak in my own little nest.

"I suppose people would say they'd want a 'hand' in the work but I say beak because I'm a bird of course."

"And a very fine bird too," said Mr. Fish-hawk admiringly.

That's the Truth.

"Oh, mamma!" exclaimed little Gertrude, "I can spell 'nothing,' and that's a big word, isn't it?" "A pretty big word for a little maid of your age," replied her mother. "How do you spell 'nothing'?" "Z. X. M." "Why, darling, that isn't right." "Yes, it is," said Gertrude emphatically. "I said to grandma, 'What does Z. X. M. spell?' and she said 'nothing.'"—Edinburgh Scotsman.

A Puzzle in Punctuation.

A funny old man told this to me,
I fell in a snowdrift in June, said he,
I went to a ball game out in the sea
I saw a jelly fish float up in a tree,
I found some gum in a cup of tea,
I stirred some milk with a big brass key,
I opened my door on my bended knee,
I beg your pardon for this," said he,
"But 'tis true when told as it ought to be
'Tis a puzzle in punctuation, you see."

The Lesser Evil.

Following a recent earthquake in a region that shall be nameless, five-year-old Jimmy was sent by his fond parents to a distant uncle's home. Three days later they received this wire: "Am returning your boy. Send me the earthquake."

Had Wrong Teacher.

"Did the teacher say your lesson was right?" asked James' mother.

"She didn't say. We had a wrong teacher today. Our right teacher was absent."

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.43; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.43.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 73@73½c per bu., for carlots on spot. Contract, spot, 69¾; No. 4 spot, 68¼.

Cob Corn—The market is fairly firm on a basis of $3.60 per brl. for prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight (domestic basis), 49½@50c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 49@49¼.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., $1.14⅞; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 90c@$1.05.

Millfeed—City Mills winter brain, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $36; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $34; white middlings, per ton, in 80 lb. cotton sacks, $40; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37.

Hay—Within range of $18 to $21 per ton there is sufficient demand for good hay to keep the moderate daily offerings of good timothy, light mixed and sound clover of the better types well cleaned up, and the general market is firm.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@39c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 32@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 39@40; do, nearby, 35@37; ladles, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 23@24; Ohio rolls, 22@23; West Virginia rolls, 22@23; storepacked, 22½; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 23@24.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 25c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Va., 25; Western, 25; West Virginia, 24; Southern, 23.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, per lb., 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 50@55c; do, white leghorns, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 40@45; do, winter, 2½ lbs. and less, per lb., 40@45; do, large, smooth, per lb., 35@40; do, old roosters, per lb., 16@17; do, old hens, per lb., over 4½ lbs., 27; do, do, small, per lb., 25@26; do, white leghorns hens, lb., 25. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, lb., 21@22c; do, white pekings, per lb., 24@25; do, puddle, per lb., 3½ lbs. and over, 22@23; do, smaller and poor, 20; do, Indian runner, per lb., 20. Pigeons, pair, old, 35@40c; do, do, young, each, 2 lbs., 70@75c; do, do, under 1½ lbs., 35@40; old, each, 40@45.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, 100 lbs., $1.50@1.75; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, do, $1.50@1.75; Western, No. 1, do, do, $1.50@1.75; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.25@1.50; Southern Maryland McCormicks, do, $1.50@1.75; red potatoes, do, $1.25@1.50; all sections, No. 2, do, 75c@$1; all sections, per 150-lb. bag, $2.75@3.25; No. 2, do, $1.50@1.75.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $6@6.50; No. 2s do, $4@4.50; No. 1, per bu. crt., $2@2.25; No. 2, do, $1.50@1.75; No. 1, per 150-lb. sack, $4.50@5; No. 2, per 150-lb. sack, $3@3.50; S. C. No. 1, per brl., $5.75@6; do, No. 2, $4. Sweets, all sections, per brl., $3.50@5. Yams, all sections, per brl., $3@4; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per brl., $2@2.50; sweets, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.50@1.75. Yams. No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1.25@1.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.50¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.57, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.43½, c. i. f., track New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 80c, and No. 2 mixed, 79½, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49c.

Hay—No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $29@31, No. 3, $26@28; shipping, $24@26.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 38½@39c; creamery, extras (92 score), 38; creamery first (88 to 91 score), 36@37½.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28½@29c; do, firsts, 27@28; storage packed, extra firsts, 29¼@30; do, firsts, 28½@29; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 27@31.

Cheese—Whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 16½@17c; do, average run, 16@16¼; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 16½@17; do, average run, 15¾@16.

PHILADELPHIA.—Corn—No. 2 for export 71@72c; No. 3, do, 70@71; No. 4, 68@69.

Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.37@1.42; do, garlicky, $1.34@1.39.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $23.50@24.50; No. 3, $20@22; sample, $17@19; no grade, $15@17; clover mixed, light mixed, $23.50@24; No. 1 mixed, $21@22.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50@50½c; No. 2, white, 49@49½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 9@9½; choice, fat, heavy veals, 8@8½; fair to good, 7½@8; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; heavy rough calves, 5@6.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@13; shoats, as to size and quality, 10@11.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk beef steers, $7.75@8.65; fat she stock weak to 15c lower; canners, cutters, bulls and veal calves, mostly steady; stockers dull; bulk butcher she stock, $6@7.15; bulk bologna bulls, $4.85@5.15; bulk veal calves to packers, $8@9; few choice heavy weights upward to $9.50; shippers paying upward to $10; bulk stockers, $7@7.75.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@8.50; bulls, $4.50@6.25; cows, $1.50@6. Calves—Veals, $8@11.50; culls, $6.50

Wronged.

"I wish I could die!" she said. "Now stand there like a fool, too cowardly to say what you're thinking!"

"My dear," he replied, "I'm not thinking what you think I'm thinking. I don't want you to die until the baby's at least two years older."

A Gold Mine.

"Have you ever tried to get gold out of the mine?"

"No, that had never occurred to me. So far we have been busy getting out literature."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY
VOL. XXXV. NO. 20.

UNITED STATES WARNS EUROPE

Sovietism Must Go As First Step to Revival

PARLEY ON WRONG BASES

Economic Should Have Preceded Political Inquiry—No Loans To Government Denying Recognized Form Of Security.

Washington.—An elaborated statement of the American viewpoint as to the expert discussion of Russian economic problems at The Hague, cabled by the State Department, formed the basis of Ambassador Childs' conference with Senator Schanzer and Premier Lloyd George in Genoa. The communication, however, merely made more positive, if possible, the conviction of the Washington Government that Russia must rid herself of Sovietism as the first essential step toward economic restoration.

It was made plain that while the United States does not desire to impede in any way an inquiry by international experts as to what is the matter in Russia, and is prepared to join in any plan purely for the purpose of making such an inquiry, Washington officials are certain that result would be only to show that chief economic barrier to Russian restoration is Sovietism. Until the doctrines of government, which are woven through the Russian memorandum of May 11, have been overturned and Russia is governed under the same economic theories, whatever the form of her government, that prevail throughout the rest of the world, she cannot, in the American view, expect again to set up trade and commerce relationships with the world at large.

Obviously it was pointed out that the United States Government will not consider any question of a loan to a Government based on principles that avowedly would deny any recognized form of security for the loan. It is useless for the Russian delegation at Genoa or anyone else to believe that even recognition in a diplomatic way of the Soviet Government would lead to such action, it was said. And if public funds are not to be available for such a loan American private capital would be still less willing to venture into Russia, it was pointed out.

At the same time the Washington Government was said to believe that an economic diagnosis of Russia's affairs by an international group of experts, including German and Russian specialists in commercial matters, railroads, industry or other similar questions possibly might be in order to form a basis for international conversations as to Russia on which all were agreed as to the facts.

The outstanding fact thus to be developed, however, in the American viewpoint, will be that Sovietism itself is the stone wall Mrs. Blocks the road from Russia's return to the family of nations.

The point that blocked American participation in the Genoa Conference and again stood in the way of American acceptance of the invitation to The Hague, it has now been explained fully to the conferees in Genoa was that the whole proceeding began with negotiations of a political character, involving an implied at least, forecast that the Soviet Government might be recognized by other Powers. These negotiations preceded an exhaustive economic inquiry, whereas the American view is that they should have been preceded by the inquiry.

Not only has the American viewpoint been recommended to Genoa through Ambassador Childs in amplified form, but it is now known that diplomatic representatives of the Powers here have taken a hand in the matter and forwarded very full expositions of the situation in Washington after conference with Secretary Hughes.

Because of the nature of these communications there would be little surprise in informed diplomatic circles in Washington if the basis of the experts meeting at The Hague were completely revised before it is approved by the plenary session of the Genoa Conference.

It is learned here that the degree of confusion existing in Genoa regarding the attitude of America was much greater than had been thought possible and the action taken by the subcommission of the Conference relative to The Hague meeting, taken in connection with the messages received here from negotiations in Genoa are regarded by officials as clearly explaining such a misunderstanding that when the truth is made known, some modification of that action will be indicated.

CHINESE STAFF QUITS TOKIO.

Leave Legation Without Notice To Japanese.

Tokio.—The entire staff of the Chinese legation left Tokio without notifying the Foreign Office, declaring their departure was due to the failure of Peking to supply funds for Chinese students here and the refusal of Japanese banks to make further advances on the ground of lack of security.

CHICKENS KILLED IN COLLISION.

Attendant Dies With Them In New York Central Wreck.

Peekskill, N. Y.—About 2,000 chickens and their attendant, P. A. Marshall of Lincoln, Neb., were killed when two freight trains collided on a siding here. Traffic on the New York Central was tied up for two and a half hours. About 4,000 chickens escaped. Residents organized a big hunt. The tracks were carpeted with feathers.